

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

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CIRCULATED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, AND ALEXANDRIA.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING. Half square, (6 lines or less), 25 cents for each insertion. 1 square, 1 insertion, \$1 00; 1 square, 1 month, \$4 00; 1 square, 3 months, \$10 00; 1 square, 6 months, \$18 00; 1 square, 1 year, \$32 00. 1 do 3 insertions 1 00 1 do 3 months 10 00 1 do 1 week 1 75 1 do 1 month 6 00 1 do 2 weeks 2 75 1 do 1 year 30 00 Twelve lines (or over) make a square—longer advertisements in exact proportion.

To Hotel Proprietors and others. THE DAILY REGISTER, PUBLISHED DAILY BY MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA.

It is circulated extensively among the Merchants of that city, and travellers and it is in the Hotels, Steamboats, and Railroad conveyances diverging from Philadelphia. It contains a correct list of the names of those persons arriving at the principal hotels daily, and consequently is the best means of obtaining information of other cities can have for extending their business among the travelling public.

MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA, are the authorized agents for Washington city. mar 24—1f

The New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamers.

The ships comprising this line are the— ATLANTIC, Capt. West. ARCTIC, Capt. Lane. ADRIATIC, Capt. Gratton.

These ships, having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and have been taken in their construction, as also in their equipment, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, \$130; exclusive of extra state room, \$235; from Liverpool to New York, \$28.

An experienced Surgeon will be attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bills, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight and passage apply to EDWARD R. COLLINS, 50 Wall st., N. Y., or to BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. E. G. ROBERTS & CO., 14 King's Arm Yard, London. L. DRAPER, Jr., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre, Paris.

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS—Sailing from Philadelphia on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

Ship ARCTIC, Capt. Lane. Ship ADRIATIC, Capt. Gratton. Ship ARCTIC, Capt. Lane.

The above first-class ships are built of the best materials, and commanded by experienced navigators.

Due regard has been paid to select models for speed, with comfort for passengers. Persons wishing to pass for their friends can obtain certificates which will be good for eight months.

Those who wish to remit money can be accommodated with drafts for £1 sterling and upwards, at sight, without discount.

Goods for the continent will be forwarded free of expense of commission, addressed to James McHenry, No. 5, Temple Place, Liverpool.

GEORGE MCHEENRY & CO., No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphia. mar 24—1

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 1850, Joseph A. Weller, M. D., of the Institute, presiding. Resolved: That the following be the policy of the Institute.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weller's well-known skill and practical experience in Europe, (acquired under various Presidents, the founder of the Hydropathic system) and for several years past in this country, the Institute is well adapted to the treatment of the most difficult cases.

The Managers believe the afflicted will find in this an able and attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to SAMUEL WEBB, Secretary, Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 10 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute. The main building is a two-story high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semi-circular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms.

The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "bathing," &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surrounded by a large cedar forest containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-work garden, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in force from half an inch to one inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble baths, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of rheumatism, &c.) is entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. mar 24—1

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

MOUTON & CO., Successors to JNO. FALCONER & CO., 64 Canal and 22 Pine streets, New York, invite merchants visiting New York to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of Dry Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will defy competitors.

Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every season of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOUTON, JAMES W. BARBER, ZENAS NEWELL, New York, March, 1851.

VARNISHES, OIL COPALS, SPIRITS Turpentine, American Linseed Oil. 50 cases Gum Copal, mald and fine Zanzibar, &c. 400 bbls Superior Coal Oil, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Floor, Scrubbing, Cabinet and Venetian Blinds Varnishes, No. 1, 2, and 3.

100 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish. 50 do White do do warranted. 50 do White do do for map or whips. 20 do Iron Varnish. 20 do Putty Japan. 100 do Spirit Turpentine, in glazed bbls or half bbls. 1000 gallons American Linseed Oil. 1000 lbs. pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices. Also, Gum Shellac, Sandarac, Litharge, and Red Lead, Dry White Lead, in 100 lb. casks, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates. Persons purchasing the above will do well to call and examine for themselves. N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufacture all kinds. BENJ. C. HORNOR, No. 8 La Grange street, running from Second to Third, between Market and Arch streets, Phila. mar 24—1f

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, Importer and general dealer in English, German, and American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., 23 and 24 Fulton street, opposite the United States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites the attention of Merchants, making their purchases, to his very extensive assortment, comprising every thing in the line, and to which new and constant supplies are being added. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the various branches of mechanics, especially Coach and Carpenters. Particular attention given to all orders of all which are offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approved credit.

Cut and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latches Knives and Forks, Pins and Pocket Knives Razors, Scissors and Shears, in great variety Skates, Slates, Sligh Bells, loose and strapped Shovels, Spades, Hoe, Yokes, Scythes and Sashes Ropes, Black Lead Pans, and Sand Crutches Pumps, for wells or disteries; Force Pumps and Hydraulic Rams.

Ames' Pump, Angers and Runners Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed Scotch Water of Arr Stone, for marble polishers Copers' Tools, in great variety, of the most celebrated manufacturers, Albertson, Conger, Horton, Barton, and others.

Cookmakers' Tools House and Ship Carpenters' Tools Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings House and Ship Builders' Hardware House furnishing the most complete assortment of Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve. mar 24—1

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Comprising the most striking and remarkable events of the Revolution, the French war, the Revolution of 1848, the Indian war, the second war with Great Britain, and the Mexican war; with three hundred engravings! Retail price, \$2 50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited. SEARS PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS.

are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in the great republic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art, and only such books as will sell, but as such an agent of good principle will feel free to recommend, and willing to see the purchaser again when they have been bought.

The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is the obtaining responsible men as agents, who are well known in their own country, towns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending \$25 or \$50, for which he will receive an assortment as he may direct, at the wholesale sale price.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of these works, and all postmasters, clergy, school teachers, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all who engage in their sale. For particular address, see list.

ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. Y. To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States: Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice), and giving it of a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our \$2 50 or \$50 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher. mar 24—1

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company (CRUISE LINE)

Have resumed their operations for the year with increased means of accommodation, and the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former prices. The line is advised to give facilities and moderate prices for sending their goods to the Erie Canal, and they should be particular to possess themselves of the latest and most improved mode of packing. In those cases where the price charged for transportation; and it will prove a protection against the double rate exacted by the canal, and the rate of the Erie Canal.

Goods destined for the West, South, or other place beyond Baltimore, forwarded promptly on the day of their arrival, with every care and attention, free of all charge whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

New York—Goods shipped from New York, or other place, to Baltimore, or other place, should be distinctly addressed to J. A. GROVES, Jr., Philadelphia, to insure their conveyance by this line.

Goods shipped from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coarse freights taken at still less rates. The established carrier and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to consign their goods to the company.

One or more of the company's boats leave Philadelphia from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day, on the canal, and arrive in Baltimore, or other place, early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia to J. A. GROVES, Jr., Agent.

No. 19 South Wharves, above Chestnut st. In like manner a boat leaves Baltimore, daily, (Sunday excepted), at half past 2 o'clock.

Apply in Baltimore to J. A. GROVES, Jr., Agent, No. 3 Light st. near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

New York India Rubber Warehouse.

D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street, (first corner from Broadway), New York. Factory of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

The Warehouse of the United States are respectfully informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods will be found far superior to any before offered, having been selected upon each individual article the benefit of my long experience and judgment, which enables me to warrant entire satisfaction.

Among the most important, I would call attention to the following:—A large stock of all widths, from 3/4 to 6 1/2 inclusive, and made on the choicest dials and of the best gum. Purchasers will find that it will neither crack, nor become sticky, as is the case with much that has been offered for sale in this city.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING. Consisting of Coats, Caps, Pouches, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Boots, Caps, &c., now so extensively worn by farmers, physicians, and others, and which enable us to furnish a complete outfit for the clergy.

Baptists' Pants, manufactured expressly for the clergy. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves—a perfect cure for chapped hands by wearing them for a short time, at the same time bleaching and softening the skin.

These Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tanners, Masons, &c., being a perfect protection against acid and lime.

Machine Belting and Steam Packing.

In every variety, and cheaper and better than any thing which can be substituted for either. The Warehouse of the United States Garden and Engine Hose, Whips, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Root Ropes, Beds, Life Preservers, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Tobacco Walles, Fingers, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c., &c., besides an immense stock of

India Rubber Balls, and other fancy articles, such as Elastic, Dolls, Dogs, and all manner of various kinds. Pure Rubber Cement for hatters, &c. All orders executed with despatch. mar 24—1

STINSON & CO'S New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express.

CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible Expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, passengers, and mail, from one point to another, from the country to the other, and between the most remote points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York Express Company), we feel assured that we shall be able to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewelers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Office: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 10 Wall street, New York. mar 24—1f

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

March, 1851.—The March number of this well established journal is now before the public, containing original communications from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovarian tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritonitis arising from a novel cause, illustrated by a plate; remarks on tetanus, by E. P. Bennett, M. D., of Connecticut; report of bladder, by J. Kneland, M. D.; reports of hospital cases, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interest by Drs. Sweet, Church, and Star.

The Foreign and American Medical Retrospect is full and complete; Bibliographical notices of all the late English and American Medical works, &c. Published every other month, at \$5 per annum; gratis, on application, sent to any part of the country gratis, on application, sent to R. F. HUDSON, Agent, 99 Wall street, New York.

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For the American Telegraph. LIGHT COMING.

BY T. S. DONOHUE. I have never known perfection Among the sons of Earth; Yet, in every bosom lingers Some sign of heavenly birth.

No heart is wholly sinful, No thoughts are only night; The gloom may change to glory From the faintest ray of light!

The darkness of long ages, As time is growing old— Do we not behold it kindle? Shall its progress be controlled?

Still onward—ever onward, Shall the joyous splendor rise, Till the towers upon the mountains First reflect the golden skies.

As man, sublimely standing Upon the Mount of Thought, Where the early beams of beauty And of blessed love are caught:

While the vale is dark beneath him, Yet to smile with pleasure soon— When the still-advancing sunlight Shall climb toward the noon.

Yes, Earth shall be delivered From her multitudinous woes; And even her wildest desert Shall blossom as the rose!

Live on, with soul undaunted, Strive constantly for truth! Restore the olden ages Their Paradise of Youth!

Live on, with cheerful spirit— Improve the passing day! Ye are the favored sons of Time, And God commands: Obey! WASHINGTON, March, 1851.

From the New York Tribune. DEATHS OF EDITORS.

Three of the ablest and most eminent of the American Editors of the last half century have died within a few days—John S. Skinner at Baltimore, Isaac Hill in Washington, and Mordecai M. Noah in this city. Mr. Hill has been for some years in bad health, but Colonel Skinner's death was also sudden, caused by palsy. Each of them had been connected with the Press from a period antedating our recollection; all were of the Democratic school of Jefferson and Madison; but Colonel Skinner, from early life an ardent devotee of Agricultural improvement, and an advocate of protection to home industry as conducive to such improvement, by creating ample and diversified home markets, and as facilitating the return to the soil of those elements of production which the export of its bulky products tends inevitably to exhaust, has for many years acted efficiently and voted with the Whig party. Major Noah has also been a Whig most of the time since 1834. He was for years the most popular editor in our State, and was once Sheriff of this city and county, as he had previously been a United States Consul in Barbary.

Mr. Hill was a farmer's son, who early learned the trade of Printer, and, while yet quite young, established the first Democratic paper at Concord, N. H., which had just become, or was destined soon to become, the capital of the Granite State. He had talent, tact, and rare industry, and gradually acquired an unrivaled influence in his State, which (prevalent in the case of no other man) he fastened firmly to the ear of his party, and thus became the Warwick of the State. But, in 1824, he took ground ardently for the Caucus Candidate for President, William H. Crawford, but could carry no considerable party with him—the great mass of both parties uniting in the support of John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams was chosen, and "The Patriot" became the leading Opposition journal in New England, but did not succeed in carrying New Hampshire for Jackson in 1828. Next Spring, however—Jackson having been elected—the State swung around, and from that time Mr. Hill was for years the most powerful man in the State, elected and re-elected Governor, chosen to the U. S. Senate, &c. At length his star waned—perhaps from his own fault, perhaps because younger men grew tired of waiting—and he was for some years under a cloud, during part of which he lost his political influence, and (it was said) became poor. He never recovered his former standing, but always adhered to "the party," and, though industrious and frugal through life, we think he died poor, or at all events not rich. He had for some years edited a "Farmer" of considerable merit. Mr. Hill has seemed to us to infuse a needless amount of acerbity—we used to consider it malignity—into political contests, rendering them the occasion of personal feuds, so that it has seemed to us that there is more of rancor and bitterness mingled with the politics of New Hampshire than with those of any other State, and that he was the cause of it. But he is dead, and we trust our prepossessions did him injustice. We never doubted that he loved and labored to serve his country.

Colonel Skinner was a man who made personal friends faster than Governor Hill—a generous, open-hearted, high-spirited patriot. He started and long conducted "The American Farmer," the first agricultural paper published in America, and perhaps in the world. He was for years postmaster at Baltimore, and ought to have saved a fortune, but saving was not his best point. He was afterward for some years an Assistant Postmaster General, until turned out by Polk. He then came to New York, and for some years edited the "Farmers' Magazine," which we published. We finally gave it up, and he removed it to Philadelphia, changed its name to "The Plough, Loom, and Anvil," and we believe was gradually working it up to a paying circulation when death so suddenly arrested his labors. He leaves a widow and several grown-up children.

Mordecai Manasseh Noah was born in Philadelphia on the 19th of July, 1784, and was consequently nearly sixty-seven years old at the time of his death. He was the son of Manuel Noah, who married Zipporah Phillips, of that city. At the age of five years he was left to the care of his maternal grandfather, Jonas Phillips. But a few weeks since we heard him speak of walking the streets of Philadelphia with this relative, who pointed out to him Dr. Franklin and his wife. On another occasion he visited the opening Congress, and beheld Washington, a distinct recollection of whose person he always retained. He received a partial education in the old Philadelphia college, and at an early age was apprenticed to a car-

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ver and gilder. Egan as a boy he manifested a decided literary talent, and we have heard that his first effort was a Fourth of July oration, delivered in his thirteenth year. He soon gave up his trade entirely, and devoted himself to literary and political pursuits.

Soon after the commencement of the present century, he went to Charleston, S. C., where he took an active part in public affairs, and rapidly acquired influence. In 1811 he received the appointment of U. S. Consul to Riga, on the Baltic, which he declined, and in 1813 was appointed Consul to Tunis, with a mission to Algiers. Sailing from Charleston in May, the same year, his vessel was captured in the Bay of Biscay by a British frigate, and taken to Plymouth as a prize. After a detention of several weeks he was allowed to leave, and sailed from Falmouth to Cadiz, when he passed to Xeres, Gibraltar, Tangier, &c. &c., and Algiers, where he arrived in February, 1814. Having accomplished the object of his mission, he returned to Spain, crossed the Pyrenees to Montpelier, and continued his journey to Paris, where, after making a short stay, he returned to Marseille, and sailed to Tunis. He resided at that place ten months, at the end of which time he was recalled. He passed through France on his homeward route, sailing from Bordeaux to Philadelphia. During his stay in Paris, he met accidentally, and recognised, his father, whom he had not seen since his fifth year. A volume, containing the result of his observations abroad, appeared in New York and London in the year 1819.

After his return, he became connected with the National Advocate, published in this city. A series of essays on domestic economy, which he wrote for that paper under the signature of "Howard," were afterward published in a volume. He also published a volume of "Shakespearean Tales." He afterward became connected, we believe, with the old Enquirer, and was at one time in partnership with Colonel Webb and Bennett, of the Herald. About this time, he was elected Sheriff of the city and county. We have heard it stated, as an instance of his impulsive and generous nature, that he appropriated the profits of his first year in office to the relief of the widow of his predecessor, who had been left destitute by her husband's death.

About the year 1825, he conceived the idea of collecting the scattered tribes of the Jews and rebuilding Jerusalem. Grand Island, in the Canada river, was designated as the rendezvous, and his proclamation, which was sent to all parts of the world, created quite a sensation at the time. During Gen. Jackson's Presidency, he was appointed to a Government office in this city; about the same time dissolved his connection with the Courier and established an evening paper called the Star. This was very prosperous for a time, but soon after the death of his partner it was discontinued. When the law was passed, in 1840, changing the organization of the Court of General Sessions, he was elected Judge, which office he held till the repeal of the law.

Major Noah's next undertaking was the Sunday Times, which he continued to edit at the time of his last illness. After his return to Tunis he wrote a number of dramatic pieces, most of which met with great success at the time of their production. The following is a list of his principal works in that line: "The Fortress of Sorrento;" "The Grecian Captive;" "The Grand Canal;" "Marion;" "O Yes, or The New Constitution;" "She would be a Soldier;" and "Yesset Caramatti." As an editor, Major Noah was one of the most brilliant, spirited, and graceful paragraphists in the country. He always sustained the most cordial relations, not only with his brethren of the press, but with the public at large. Probably none of our citizens, who have taken an active part in public business, ever enjoyed the more general esteem and good-will of the community.

Major Noah married, about the year 1827, a daughter of the late Daniel Jordan; he leaves five sons and one daughter. One of his sons is in the navy, and now stationed on the Chinese coast; another is in Minnesota. We understand that he frequently spoke of an autobiography which he was preparing, and some of his friends suppose that it may have been completed. Such a work, if in existence, would present many peculiar and interesting views of men and things during the last half century.

All three of these veterans were between sixty and seventy years of age—nearest to seventy. It is not often that the editorial profession is called to mourn so heavy a loss in the course of two or three days.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF JOSEPHUS AND ST. PAUL.

In the Princeton Review, the Church of England Quarterly, and other periodicals, there have appeared recently several very interesting articles upon the Voyage of St. Paul to Rome; and in a work entitled "Gleanings on the Overland Route," by the author of "Forty Days in the Desert," just published in London, we find a dissertation "On the Shipwreck of the Apostle Paul, and the historian Josephus," which goes far to prove that Josephus accompanied the Apostle to Rome, and that he was in some measure the means of procuring the introduction of the Christians into "Cesar's household."

After a summary account of the shipwreck, as narrated by St. Luke, aided by such elucidatory particulars as have been supplied by Mr. James Smith in his "Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul," the author says: "The only real difference between the two accounts of St. Luke and of Josephus is, that Josephus does not mention the stay of three months on the island of Malta. He writes as if the ship were wrecked in the open sea, and he was saved by being at once taken up into the second ship. This very great disagreement in the two narratives we must set to the account of Josephus's inaccuracy. The second ship he rightly calls a ship of Cyrene, for the Alexandrian vessel, in a favorable voyage, may have touched at that port. He adds to the apostolic history the interesting information, that it was through the Jewish actor, Aliturus, that he, and, we may add, the Apostle and Christianity, gained an introduction into 'Cesar's household.' That Josephus sailed in the same ship with Paul, we may hold for certain. No Jews born in Judea had the privilege of Roman citizenship; of Jews who had that privilege, the number was so small that it is not probable that two such as small to Rome, by Jews from the province of Judea, should have been allowed in such numbers to Rome. That two ships, carrying such Hebrew applicants from Judea, should have been wrecked in the Adriatic, from both of which the passengers were saved, and landed at Puteoli, and that within the space of three years, we may pronounce impossible.

"So then the Jewish historian, Josephus, when a young man, made the voyage from Caesarea to Italy with the Apostle Paul, the Evangelist Luke, and their friend Aristarchus, and, for part of the way, with the young Titus. He calls the Apostle his friend, though worldly prudence forbade his naming him. From these fellow-travellers he must have heard the opinions of the Christians. He was able to contradict or confirm all that they said of the founder of our religion, for he was born only eight years after the crucifixion. But Josephus, when he wrote his history and life, was a courtier, and even a traitor to his country; he wanted moral courage; he did not mean to be a martyr, and any testimony in favor of a despised sect is not to be expected from him. The passage in his Antiquities in which Josephus praised his may give up as a forgery of the third century. It is enough for us to remark, that, after having lived for five months with Paul on the voyage from Judea to Italy, he does not write against this earnest teacher of Christianity, as either a weak enthusiast or a crafty impostor. But he praises his piety and virtues, and boasts that he was of use in obtaining his release from prison."

Mr. Smith, to whom allusion is made above, is said to be a gentleman of liberal fortune, and to have carefully studied navigation; and in numerous voyages in his yacht through these seas he has practised it, for the especial purpose of investigating and illustrating the points embraced in this interesting portion of the sacred history. He has pretty satisfactorily established the precise route of the Apostle on this famous journey, which is the most universally familiar of all in ancient or modern life. The curious suggestion of such personal relations between Paul and Josephus is not new; it was made some time in the seventh century in the reflections of Bernardin Pastoret, and perhaps at an earlier time by others. The author whose words are here quoted is Mr. John Sharpe, and he has very clearly presented the case.—International.

DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.—A correspondent of the Gateshead Observer, in reference to a paragraph stating the fact that the booksellers of Newcastle had observed that the most of the standard mathematical works were purchased by pitmen, gives an anecdote in point. He says: "Some years since, a gentleman, on his passage from Newcastle to Shields, in a steamboat, went into the engine-room, and found one of the books mentioned, namely, Emerson's Fluxions, lying on the table, rather black and smutty, evidently much read. He asked the young engine-man—Who read the book? He answered 'that he did when he had time.' Rather surprised at the fact, they entered freely into conversation; and from that time the stranger used all his influence to bring the studious engine-man into notice. That engine-man is now a distinguished mathematician, and the author of many of the very works alluded to. He had, a short time previous to the interview, 'risen from a bank trapper to a breakeven,' in a Newcastle coal pit, as stated in evidence before the Lords' Committee last session; and is now Professor Hann of King's College."

WHO ARE YOUR ARISTOCRATS?—Twenty years ago this one butchered, that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter; a fourth carried on a distillery; another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society—as their children will be after them, though it will not do to say so out loud. For often you shall find that those toiling wretches hatch butterflies, and they live about a year. Death brings a division of property; and it brings new financiers; the old gen'ry is discharged; the young gentlemen takes his revenues and begins to travel—towards poverty, which he reaches before death—or his children do, if he do not. So that in fact though there is a sort of moneyed rank, it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up; a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again to labor. The father grubs and grows rich; his children strut and use the money; their children inherit the pride and go to shiftless poverty; their children, reinvigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus society, like a tree, draws its sap from the earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back to the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to re-appear in new trees and fresh garments.—Hunt's Merchants' New York.

PERFORMANCES NOT IN THE BILLS.—The Savannah Republican of the 21st says: "The audience that assembled at Ogletown Hall last night to hear the 'Sable Minstrels' was most egregiously humbugged. After about three hundred persons had gone in, the manager eloped; and, it is understood, took passage on the boat for Charleston, carrying with him of course all the money he had taken at the door. A rich scene ensued on the discovery of the trick, and a disposition was evinced by some to administer a rather summary punishment on the other 'minstrels' who were left to 'hold the bag.' It seems, however, that they were deceived as well as the audience. Nevertheless, considering prudence the better part of valor, they made their escape through the windows."

The following are the names of the "Minstrels," as given in their handbills: P. T. West, J. Oliver, T. Thayer, L. Fawcett, A. Stanley, and A. Osberry. Of course we were deceived as to others, so far as relates to their advertising. The "Minstrels" are a singular in this respect, as one T. B. Whitney has also played the same trick within a few days past. We allude to this, that our brethren of the press may be on their guard.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.—The legislature of Iowa recently passed a law prohibiting free negroes from entering the State, under severe penalties. A free-soil member who did not like the law, but knew its passage could not be prevented, suggested a compromise to his hunker brethren, with a view of conciliating his free-soil comrades. It was, that the bill should be amended so that the law should take effect "from and after its publication in the Iowa Free Democrat," a prominent free-soil paper. A majority of both houses adopted the amendment without suspicion. When we read that the law has not yet taken effect, our readers will hardly need to be told the reason. We are told that the editor of the Free Democrat was heard profanely to exclaim, when the bill had passed, that he would see the legislature in —, a place not set down in any of the geographies, before he would publish the infernal law.